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ABSTRACT

This selective, annotated bibliography provides teachers, students, and curricula designers with population resources. All the resources have been reviewed for quality, accessibility, and diversity of opinion. The bibliography is divided into four sections on (1) basic reference data for the study of population; (2) specific population education materials; (3) opinionated works about population problems; and (4) information about the United Nations World Population Conference, The Population Tribune, and The International Youth Population Conference, all held August 1974 in Bucharest, Romania. Besides the regular bibliographic information, each listing includes, whenever possible, an ordering address, number of pages, paperback or hard cover, cost, recommended educational level, Library of Congress card number, International Standard Book Number, and U.S. Government Printing Office stock number. (ND)

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Population Education: A Selective Annotated Bibliography for United States Schools

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July 1976 - First Revision

This bibliography is intended for use by teachers, students, curricula designers, and individuals interested in population. While it is by no means complete, all the material included has been reviewed carefully to insure quality, accessibility, and diversity of opinion. Besides the regular bibliographic information, each listing includes, whenever possible, the following information: an address for acquisition purposes, number of pages, whether the listing is in paperback or hardcover, cost, recommended educational level, Library of Congress card number (LC), International Standard Book Number (ISBN), and United States Government Printing Office Stock Number (GPO S/N). The listing is divided into four sections: (1) population background, (2) population education, (3) points of view, and (4) reports on the United Nations World Population Conference in Bucharest, August 1974.

The first section includes basic reference data for the study of population. This material is useful not only in learning about population phenomena, but also for student research. Useful overviews of the world and United States population situations are Berelson's "Status Report," and Population and the American Future. Other more detailed national information is contained in the "Census State Portraits," the Population Index (Princeton University, Office of Population Research, $20/year) and in the CICRED monograph, The Population of the United States of America. Worldwatch Institute publications show the direct and indirect role of population in world affairs.

The second section involves specific population education materials: articles explaining the "what" and "why" of population education (Social Education, ISCOMPE, Viederman articles), as well as actual teaching exercises (Intercom, Teaching Notes on Population). An excellent guide to materials is Seltzer and Robinson's Population Education: Sources and Resources.

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The third section deals in opinion. The Hardin and Paddock works are representative of a crisis orientation and are contested by Berg, Callahan, and Howe and Sewell. The Rich and Kocher articles emphasize socio-economic development as a precondition for fertility decline. Stycos defends the success of family planning programs. The initial report to The Club of Rome (The Limits to Growth) predicts man's population and economic growth rates can continue for only about a century before a collapse occurs, while the second report (Mankind at the Turning Point) is more moderate. John Maddox ridicules the whole "gloom and doom" school. For extreme diversity, the Pohlman, Callahan and Marden and Hodgson readers are excellent sources of material. An excellent guide to community political and educational action in population is the Population Institute's (110 Maryland Ave. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002) Population Activist's Handbook (New York: Collier Books, 1974, 176 pp., paper, $4.95, LC 73-21298, ISBN 0-02-053720-4). The Population Council's

new Population and Development Review (LC 75-27311, ISSN 0098-7421) seeks to advance knowledge of the interrelationships between population processes and socio-economic development. Besides articles, each issue of PDR has a "Selected Publications" section, which contains abstracts of especially relevant materials.

The fourth section is a collection of information about the United Nations World Population Conference, The Population Tribune, and The International Youth Population Conference, all held in Bucharest, Romania, in August, 1974. The United Nations Conference was the first international political meeting on population in history.

I POPULATION BACKGROUND

American Universities Field Staff. Fieldstaff Reports. Hanover, New Hampshire (03755): AUFS (3 Lebanon Street), 1970... . Paper, single copies $1.00.

60 reports published annually concentrating on international affairs and global issues, many on population; excellent descriptions of political, economic, and social trends in foreign countries.

Berelson, Bernard, et al. "World Population: Status Report 1974." Reports on Population/Family Planning, No. 15, January 1974. (The Population Council, Information Office, 245 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017). 47 pp. Paper. Single copies free.

Comprehensive review includes discussions of past, present and prospective population growth, world-wide fertility, momentum of growth, age structure, migration, urbanization, ideological positions on population growth, policies and programs of major governments, institutions and religions, family planning systems, current means of contraception, a glossary and bibliography.

Berelson, Bernard (ed.). Population Policy in Developed Countries. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1974. 793 pp. Hardcover. $17.50. LC 73-18368 c.i.p./25. ISBN 0-07-004833-4.

Reports on the demographic situation and the policy response in 24 developed countries that together constitute about 95 percent of the population of the developed world by specialists of these nations.

Bouvier, Leon and Lee, Everett. Population Profiles. Washington, Connecticut (Box C, 06793): Center for Information on America, 1972-76. 16 eight-page leaflets. Paper. $.50 per unit. High school, undergraduate.

Series of readings for studying national population in a social studies context; clear explanations of a variety of population processes are developed through text and visuals. Sample units include the subjects of childbearing, migration, health, urbanization, rural depopulation, minorities, education, human resources, women's roles, and the elderly.

Commission on Population Growth and the American Future. Final Report and Research Papers. Washington, D.C. (20402): United States Government Printing Office, 1972-75. All paper. Priced according to volume. Also available in Signet paperback (Population and the American Future, New York: New American Library 1972, 362 pp., $1.50, LC 72-77389).

Established in 1969, the Commission made a two year study of current and projected population trends in the United States, and the impact of those trends on the economy, government, education, immigration, resources and the environment, human reproduction, population policy, and population growth and distribution.

Following is a listing of reports:

Population and the American Future: The Report of the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future. ("Final Report"). 186 pp. $1.75. LC 72-77389. GPO S/N 5258-0002.

Themes and Highlights of the Final Report of the Commission on Population and the American Future ("Summary"). 16 pp. Free.

Volume I: Demographic and Social Aspects of Population Growth. 674 pp. $5.55. LC 72-600123. GPO S/N 5258-00005.

Volume II: Economic Aspects of Population Change. 379 pp. $3.70. LC 72-600124. GPO S/N 5258-000007.

Volume III: Population, Resources, and the Environment. 377 pp. $4.25. LC 72-600125. GPO S/N 5258-00003.

Volume IV: Governance and Population: The Governmental Implications of Population Change. 342 pp. $3.75. LC 72-600126. GPO S/N 5258-00004.

Volume V: Population Distribution and Policy. 719 pp. $6.15. LC 72-600127. GPO S/N 5258-00006.

Volume VI: Aspects of Population Growth Policy. 607 pp. $5.30. LC 72-600128.

Volume VII: Statements at Public Hearings of the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future. 230 pp. $2.30. LC 72-600129. GPO S/N 5258-00009.

Volume VIII: Subject and Name Indexes to Publication of the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future. 290 pp. Free, from Commission on Population Growth and the American Future, 726 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506 (send self-addressed stamped 9" x 12" envelope - $1.75 first class, $.21 book rate).

Film Version: 60 minutes, 16mm, color, 1972. Fisher Film Group, 216 East 49th Street, New York, New York 10017. Purchase: $300.00. Free loan from Modern Talking Pictures, 23.3 New Hyde Park Road, New Hyde Park, New York 11040.

Committee for International Coordination of National Research in Demography (Paul Glick-One in the CICRED Series). The Population of the United States of America. Paris: CICRED, 1974. 221 pp. Paper.

Handbook of current demographic information on the United States. Topics covered include: components of population growth, population composition, population distribution and internal migration, labor force, demographic projections, summary and socio-economic implications of population change, and nine-page bibliography.

Frejka, Tomas. "The Prospects for a Stationary World Population." Scientific American, Vol. 228, No. 3, (March 1973), pp. 15-23.

Discussion of a number of population projections in the process of determining the necessary changes in fertility needed to achieve replacement fertility at certain points in the future.

"The Human Population," Scientific American. September 1974, Vol. 231, No. 3. 212 pp. $1.25.

Special issue contains eleven articles on physiology, genetics, the family, food, the changing status of women, the history of the human population, migrations, populations of the developed and underdeveloped countries, and the transfer of technology to the underdeveloped countries.

Lowenherz, Robert J. Population. Mankato, Minnesota (56001): Creative Educational Press, Inc., 1970. 120 pp. Hardcover. $5.95. Grades 4-7. LC 74-104928. ISBN 8719-042-X.

Clear, simple, comprehensive explanation of the characteristics of population change and why rapid growth presents a variety of social, environmental and individual problems; many photographs, drawings, also sections on how to read tables, definition of terms, and bibliography.

"The No-Growth Society." Daedalus - Journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Vol. 102, No. 4. Fall 1973. (AAAS, 165 Allandale Street, Jamaica Plain Station, Boston, Massachusetts 02130). 253 pp. Paper. $2.95. LC 12-30299.

Articles deal with the advantages and problems associated with zero population growth and zero economic growth; issues include the means to achieve zpg, the case against population complacency, reforming economic growth, the poor and the no-growth philosophy, and a general evaluation of the growth vs. no-growth debate.

Oppenheimer, Valerie. Population. Headline Series No. 206. New York: Foreign Policy Association (345 East 46th Street, New York, New York 10017), 1971. 95 pp. Paper. $1.00. LC 73-165406.

Deals with problems of rapid population growth in an urgent but "non-crisis" manner in industrialized as well as developing nations.

Population Reference Bureau. Wall Charts. Washington, D.C.: Population Reference Bureau (1754 N Street, N.W., 20036), 1975. $3.50 per set. Senior high, undergraduate.

Series of eight wall charts (approximately 17" x 22") dealing with various population issues: world population growth; world birth and death rates (estimated): world urbanization (1800 to 2000); the development gap; age-sex population pyramids; components of U.S. population growth, 1900 through 1974; distribution of U.S. population, 1975; U.S. immigrants by region of origin, 1820 through 1974. Each chart includes explanatory notes for teachers and is available in an 8-1 2" x 11" size for student use.

Population Reference Bureau. 1976 World Population Data Sheet. Washington, D.C.: Population Reference Bureau, 1976. $.25.

Single page listing twelve population-relationed variables for 163 nations. Updated annually.

Symonds, Richard and Carder, Michael. The United Nations and the Population Question. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1973. 236 pp. Hardcover. $8.95. LC 72-2008 c.i.p. ISBN 0-062651-1.

Description of population sentiments and activities from the League of Nations period (1919-1939) through the United Nations era (1946-1970). For a listing and description of the major resolutions and instruments of the various United Nations bodies having a bearing on population, see The United Nations and Population: Major Resolutions and Instruments. (UN Fund for Population Activities, 1974. 212 pp. Paper. LC 74-9637, ISBN 0-379-00031-8).

United Nations. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Concise Report on the World Population Situation in 1970-1975 and Its Long-Range Implications. New York (10017). 1974. Paper. $3.00.

Contains information on world population and its relation to fertility, mortality, migration, school enrollment, urbanization, economic development, and age structure; long-range implications of the current demographic situation are also discussed.

United Nations. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 1974 Report on the World Social Situation. New York. 1975. 279 pp. Paper. Sales no. E.75.IV.6.

Places national trends in social development - health, food and agriculture, housing, education, employment, family planning and population - in an international context.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. A Census Portrait of ... . Washington, D.C. (20233): Social and Economic Statistics Administration (Publications Distribution Section). January, 1974. 52 four-page leaflets. Paper. $.10 per unit.

Basic demographic data according to the 1970 census for fifty states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico; information includes population by age, sex, race, marital status, income, schooling, occupation, housing, farming, and state map divided by counties showing population concentration.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Pocket Data Book - USA 1973. Washington, D.C. (20402): U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 368 pp. Paper. $2.80. LC A66-7638. GPO S/N 0324-00109.

An almanac of population-related and other information derived partially from the 1970 census in the form of tables, graphs, and charts; from accidents and fatalities to zinc production. Issued biennially.

U.S Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The Population of the United States Trends and Prospects: 1950-1990. Washington, D.C. (20402): U.S. Government Printing Office, Series P-23, No. 49, May, 1974. 221 pp. $2.75.

In depth demographic information based on current data and projections to 1990; subjects include components of population growth, composition, distribution and internal migration, the labor force, projections, and summary with socio-economic implications.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. We, the Americans. Washington, D.C. (20402): U.S. Government Printing Office 1972-73. Fourteen 6-8 page booklets. Paper. $.35 each.

Short, well-illustrated reports on the 1970 census; subjects include who we are, black Americans, our homes, American women, our incomes, nosotros (Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, South and Central Americans), our education, the work we do, the elderly, the young marrieds, Native Americans, Asian Americans, youth, and the American foreign born.

Worldwatch Institute. 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. The Worldwatch Institute is a research organization formed in 1974 which seeks to anticipate global problems and social trends. It takes an interdisciplinary (and interdependent) approach to the study of world issues; that solutions to many of tomorrow's problems are not likely to be found within the confines of national frontiers and narrow academic perspectives. In order to encourage a reflective, deliberate approach to global problem solving, Worldwatch publishes research papers and books. Papers are available by subscription ($25/year), or by request ($2 per paper - discounts for larger qualities).

Worldwatch Paper Series:

1. Eckholm, Erik P. The Other Energy Crisis: Firewood. September 1975. 22 pp.
2. Brown, Lester R. The Politics and Responsibility of the North American Breadbasket. October 1975. 43 pp.
3. Newland, Kathleen. Women in Politics: A Global Review. December 1975. 75 pp.
4. Hayes, Denis. Energy: The Case for Conservation. January 1976. 77 pp.
5. Brown, Lester R, McGrath, Patricia, and Stokes, Bruce. Twenty-Two Dimensions of the Population Problem. March 1976. 83 pp.
6. McGrath, Patricia. Women in Education: A Global Review.

Worldwatch Book:

Eckholm, Erik P. Losing Ground - Environmental Stress and World Food Prospects. New York: W. W. Norton, 1976. 223 pp. Paper (also available in hardcover). $3.95. LC 75-41397. ISBN 0-393-09167-8.

Wrigley, Edward Anthony. Population and History. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1969. 256 pp. Hardcover (also available in paper). $4.95. LC 68-13142.

A collection of general demographic knowledge explaining the reasons for variances in birth and death rates through history. General topics include population size and characteristics, fluctuations in pre-industrial populations, society and economy in pre-industrial population, population and the industrial revolution, present and projected world growth rates, and social and economic development.

II POPULATION EDUCATION

Horsley, Kathryn, et al. Options: A Study Guide to Population and the American Future. Washington, D. C. (20036): Population Reference Bureau (1754 N Street, N.W.) 1973. 75 pp. Paper. Free, for postage. High school, undergraduate. LC 73-87591.

A collection of teaching activities and suggestions based on data from (and including a summary of) the National Commission Report; of special interest are the educational goals and skills (pp. 20-21). Potential activities include student autobiography, pressures towards marriage and childbearing, the mystique of growth, immigration, resources and the environment, human reproduction, non-growing populations and population policy; a lengthy bibliography (books, articles, audio-visuals) is included.

KETC - TV (Willam F. Bailey and others). Life World 2000: A Guide for Teachers. St.Louis, Missouri (63130): KETC - TV (% Membership Services, 6996 Millbrook Blvd.) 1974. 64 pp. Paper. $2.00. Junior high school.

Teacher's guide to a series of twelve 15-minute television programs on population for children, grades 7-9, for use in American schools. Subjects include optimum population, trends, migration, pollution, crowding, metropolitan areas, families and babies, zero growth, attitudes, policy, and alternative futures. Each of the twelve units corresponds to a specific program and is broken into four parts: purpose, content, suggested activities, and student-teaching materials; a glossary, bibliography and appendix are also included.

Inquiries on purchase or rental of the series should be directed to: Mr. James Barnes, Director of Programming, KETC - TV, 6996 Millbrook Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri 63130.

KETC - TV (Parker G. Marden and others). The Greatest Earth on Show: A Guide for Viewers. St. Louis, Missouri (63130): KETC - TV (% Membership Services, 6996 Millbrook Blvd.), 1976. 12 pp. Paper. $2.00. Senior high, college, adult.

Teacher's guide to a series of five 30-minute television programs on population for use at the high school, college, and adult levels. The concepts, which are presented in a humorous, fast-paced style, include: zpg, replacement fertility, momentum, the demographic transition, immigration, crowding, urban and suburban life, resources, consumption, world growth, and population and development. The first four programs (which need not be used sequentially) concern the United States; the fifth program relates to world population trends.

Inquiries on purchase or rental of the series should be directed to: Mr. James Barnes, Director of Programming, KETC - TV, 6996 Millbrook Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri 63130.

Marden, Parker G. Population Workbook-A Series of Learning Exercises in Population Studies for Undergraduates. New York (10017): Learning Resources in International Studies (60 East 42nd Street), 1974. 56 pp. Paper. $2.00. High school, undergraduate.

Thirteen exercises designed to introduce students to some of the important methods used in demographic analysis as well as some of the current issues in the field of population study.

Marden, Parker G. (ed.). Teaching Notes on Population. New York (10017): Foreign Area Materials Center (State Education Department, 60 East 42nd Street), quarterly. Paper. Free. High school, undergraduate.

Designed to strengthen population studies in undergraduate education by sharing information about and experiences with materials and ideas useful in teaching; past issues have contained teaching modules, evaluations of textbooks, and descriptions of the effectiveness of various teaching units.

Seltzer, Judith (ed.). Interchange - Population Education Newsletter. Washington, D.C. (20036): Population Reference Bureau (1754 N Street, N.W.), bimonthly. Paper. Fr Teachers, curriculum supervisors, administrators.

Primarily for middle and secondary school teachers, the newsletter is designed to: (1) promote understanding of current population trends and issues; (2) provide information on training opportunities and teaching materials; and (3) outline instructional activities useful in the classroom for illustrating population concepts.

Seltzer, Judith and Robinson, JoAnn. Population Education: Sources and Resources. Washington, D.C.: Population Reference Bureau (1754 N Street, N.W., 20036). 1975. 23 pp. Paper. Single copy free, extra copies $1.00 each.

Includes listings of private organizations, public agencies, and universities involved in the population field. In addition, three sections entitled Teacher Resources, Teacher/Student Resources, and Student Resources are conveniently subdivided into some of the following catagories: background/ theory, curriculum/study guides, reference guides, newsletters and periodicals, readings, data, and texts. The final section, audio-visual aids and activities, lists charts, films (short, medium, and long), and games to aid in the teaching of population concepts.

"Teaching About Population," Intercom. No. 72. New York (10003): Center for War/ Peace Studies (218 East 18th Street) 1973. 70 pp. Paper. $1.50. High school, undergraduate.

Resource guide and program catalyst on population issues; contains introductory essay, lesson plans, and an annotated list of organizational resources, teaching units, student reading materials, general background material, and pertinent articles and reprints.

UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Asia, Bangkok. Population Education in Asia: A Source Book. Bangkok: UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Asia. 1975. All paper. Five volumes. BKP/75/RTM/1-3000.

The source book has been designed to serve three interrelated purposes: (1) to present a formulation of the knowledge base for school curriculum in population education; (2) to make available to educators in Asia a body of concepts and data pertaining to the Asian region that will be useful as a basis for selected aspects of a curriculum in population education; and (3) to provide stimulus and to serve as an example for the development of national source books. It is divided into the following five sections, each of which forms a separate booklet:

1. Overview of the Source Book. 12 pp.
2. Orientation to Population Education. 14 pp.
3. Population Growth and Distribution in the Asian Region. 46 pp.
4. Population: Quality of Life Themes. 180 pp.
5. Reference Tables and Charts. 97 pp.

UNESCO. Report of the International Study of the Conceptualization and Methodology of Population Education. (ISCOMPE). Forthcoming, 1976.

The ISCOMPE project is intended to serve as a process by which a major advancement may be made in clarifying an international working level of consensus - both conceptual and methodological - in population education and in providing a forum through which a continuing formal mechanism may be developed. Begun in 1974, the project has involved a series of consultations, meetings, and the collection and analysis of available research material, all of which, it is hoped, will help answer the who, what, where, when, and why of population education.

Viederman, Stephen (guest ed.). "Population Education," special issue of Social Education. Vol. 36, No. 4. Washington, D. C. (20036): National Council for the Social Studies (1201 16th Street N.W.), April, 1972. 143 pp. Paper. $1.50. High school, undergraduate.

Articles explain the theoretical basis for both the content and ideological approach to population education in the United States; the section on sources includes comprehensive annotations of teacher and student material, written and audio-visual.

Viederman, Stephen. "Towards a Broader Definition of Population Education." International Social Science Journal, XXVI, no. 2 (1974), pp. 315-327.

Discusses the issue of problem definition within the learner's life context; presents a useful matrix for analyzing and planning content for population education programs at the national level. Views formal education as only one part of a total educational setting involving many nonformal modes. Recommends population education make "responsible population actors" - enable individuals to have greater mastery over their lives through greater awareness and understanding of both the consequences of their actions for themselves and others, and of the knowledge necessary to take steps open to them and the society to influence population trends.

Viederman, Stephen. "Values, Ethics and Population Education." The Hastings Center Report, 3 (3), June, 1973. pp. 6-8. Copies available from The Population Council, 245 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017.

Considers issues involved in open-ended versus conclusion-oriented teaching, including problems of bias (intentional and unintentional), lack of scientific information, instant expertise, and the search for a villain. Urges a value-fair position, viewing student as inquirer.

III POINTS OF VIEW

1. Socio-economic development versus family planning.

The Kocher and Rich articles are characteristic of a growing school of thought which places heavy emphasis on using limited resources in developing nations to improve social and economic conditions, rather than to expand family planning services

In advocating this switch in priorities, however, the authors use selective information to form incomplete arguments; the relationship between socio-economic development and fertility decline is more varied and complex than represented here. Lester Brown is concerned with one aspect of socio-economic development - food production. While admitting the need for family planning and population stabilization, he urges a global redistribution of food to promote the well-being of the earth's less fortunate peoples. Stycos discusses the history, and supports the concept of family planning programs as being successful in controlling fertility.

Brown, Lester. By Bread Alone. New York: Praeger, 1974. 272 pp. Hardcover (also available in paper). $8.95. LC 74-16477 c.i.p. ISBN 0-275-33540-2.

Discussion of increasing problems involved with world food supply - geography of malnutrition, population and affluence, ecological undermining of food systems, growing global food insecurity; author suggests world population stabilization and simplification of diets in affluent nations as two remedial steps.

Kocher, James E. Rural Development, Income Distribution and Fertility Decline. Occasional Paper of the Population Council. New York: The Population Council (distributed by Key Book Service, Inc., 425 Asylum Street, Bridgeport, Connecticut 06610), 1973. 105 pp. Paper. $3.95. LC 73-79790. ISBN 0-87834-017-3.

Examines some of the process and components of rural development and their impact on fertility behavior and population growth in low-income countries; central hypothesis - the greater the extent to which the rural population is participating in development, the earlier and more rapid will be the decline in overall fertility and population growth rates.

Rich, William. Smaller Families through Social and Economic Progress. Washington, D.C.: Overseas Development Council (1717 Massachusetts Avenue, 20036), January, 1973. Monograph no. 7. 74 pp. Paper. $2.00. LC 72-97989.

Examines the differing effects of alternative patterns of development on the motivation for smaller families; findings indicate that development which combines equitable distribution of jobs, income, and social services with economic growth has more impact on the motivation for smaller families than has previously been generally assumed.

Stycos, J. Mayone. "Demographic Chic at the U.N." Family Planning Perspectives. vol. 6, no. 3 (Summer 1974). pp. 160-162.

A reply by a family-planning expert to "anti-Malthusian ideology" associated with the observation of World Population Year which contended that family planning programs have been ineffective, and that the poor will begin having smaller families only when their standards of living are improved. This particular response was spurred by articles in The New Internationalist (no. 15, May 1974 - available from New World Coalition, Room 209, 419 Boylston St, Boston, Mass. 02116 for $.75).

Teitelbaum, Michael S. "Population and Development: Is a Consensus Possible?" Foreign Affairs, Vol. 52, No. 4, July, 1974. Pp. 742-760 (reprints available from The Ford Foundation, Office of Reports, 320 East 43rd Street, New York, New York 10017).

Discussion on the presumed relative effectiveness of government population policies and programs aimed at wider socio-economic development; included is a list of positions for and against the need for special population programs and policies. The author constructs a "consensus position" which states "...policies and programs are required both for general development and for specific population concerns, and...these complimentary efforts ought to be components of all international development assistance."

2. Debate: How important is population growth as a causative factor in social problems?

Ehrlich cites "overpopulation" as the major cause of malnutrition, starvation, disease, pollution, and other social maladies. Although less emotional than his Population Bomb (New York: Ballantine Books, 1968), most of his main contentions are, nonetheless, undocumented assertions rather than actual facts. Commoner minimizes the importance of population growth and puts the blame for pollution on "extravagant" post-World War II technological growth. The Meadows book is criticized because of what many believe to be faulty input stemming from pessimistic assumptions involving resource availability and technological innovation. Mesarovic and Pestel present a more moderate, prescriptive-oriented computer projection of the future, while Kahn and his associates represent an optimistic point of view. Maddox believes that the world faces difficult problems, but that most of these problems have become exaggerated, and discussions concerning their solution have become too emotional. An excellent teaching exercise using these books is to base class discussions on different reviews found in the Book Review Digest.

Commoner, Barry. The Closing Circle: Nature, Man, and Technology. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1971. 326 pp. Hardcover. $6.95. LC 76-127092. ISBN 0-394-42350-X.

Emphasizes the relation of super-affluent lifestyles and rampant, "mindless" technological growth to environmental deterioration in the United States; a detailed discussion of "ecology" is followed by documented examples of ecological blunders.

Ehrlich, Paul R. and Anne H. Population, Resources, Environment: Issues in Human Ecology. San Francisco: W. H. Freeman and Co. (660 Market Street, 94104) 1972 (2nd edition). 509 pp. Hardcover. $9.50. LC 70-179799. ISBN 0-7167-695-4

Sourcebook for the study of the interrelated nature of population, resources, and the environment; attributes most social problems to "overpopulation

Kahn, Herman, et.al. The Next 200 Years - A Scenario for America and the World. New York: William Morrow and Co. 1976. 241 pp. Hardcover. $8.95. (Paperback, $5.95). LC 76-5425. ISBN 0-688-03029-7.

Herman Kahn and his associates at the Hudson Institute discuss whether technological and industrial growth will ultimately destroy mankind or bring the world peace and prosperity. They present the assumptions, analyses and conclusions of their studies in five crucial areas - population, energy, raw materials, food, and the environment - and conclude (among other things) that the growth of world population will decline gradually and that economic growth will continue well into the next century, reaching an eventual worldwide plateau characterized by affluence and a universally high standard of living.

Maddox, John. The Doomsday Syndrome, An Attack on Pessimism. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1972. 293 pp. Hardcover. $6.95. LC 72-3844. ISBN 0-07-039428-8.

Discussion of food supply, natural resources, ecology, pollution, and population, with the conclusion that prosperity is possible "...if we devote our energies to solving our problems, rather than wasting them away by scaring people and convincing ourselves that the human race is doomed."

Meadows, Donella H., et al. The Limits to Growth: The Report for the Club of Rome's Project on the Predicament of Mankind. New York: Universe Books, 1972. 205 pp. Hardcover (also available in paper). $6.50. LC 73-187907. ISBN 0-87663-165-0.

Five variables - food per capita, industrial output per capita, resources, pollution, and population - were combined and extrapolated under varying assumptions in an MIT computer model to attempt to determine the implications of continued worldwide growth. The conclusion: "The earth's interlocking resources - the global system of nature in which we all live - probably cannot support present rates of economic and population growth much beyond the year 2100, if that long, even with advanced technology."

Mesarovic, Mihajlo, and Pestel, Eduard. Mankind at the Turning Point - The Second Report to the Club of Rome. New York: E. P. Dutton, 1974. 210 pp. Hardcover (also available in paper). $12.95. LC 74-16787. ISBN 0-525-15230-X.

Using computer-based projections of long-range world developments, this study calls for annual investments of 250 billion dollars by industrialized nations to help developing nations become economically self-sufficient. While critical of the 1972 Limits to Growth study, and advocating "organic," controlled growth, rather than halting economic growth altogether, this report nonetheless presents grim forecasts if bold, innovative steps are not taken. The "preposterous waste" of material resources by industrialized nations is recognized and heavily critized. The paper warns that the total cost of the investment program to produce self-sufficiency in the developing countries, if initiated in the year 2000 would be almost five times greater than if begun in 1975.

3. Population crisis: advocacy for radical action.

Both the Hardin and Paddock sources view population growth as the prime factor causing societal problems, and both offer courses of action to "solve" the "problem". Hardin contends that individuals are concerned only with their individual, not societal, welfare in making reproductive decisions. He advocates mandatory, government-enforced limits on childbearing. The Paddocks believe it is "too late" to save many nations from starvation and that present food shipments to certain countries merely postpone eventual widespread famine. Their "solution" is to deny food to countries that are "too large," and export food only to those nations who have a realistic chance of saving themselves. Berg, Callahan, and Howe and Sewell all disagree with the Hardin and Paddock philosophies.

Berg, Alan. "The Trouble with Triage." New York Times Magazine, 15 June 1975, 5 pp. (available in many libraries on microfilm).

A world food expert refutes the "lifeboat" and "triage" theories as solutions to the world food shortage. He cites high food prices and inadequate distribution systems as major causes of poor nutrition among millions of the world

children, and claims there is still time to bring food and population into balance. Contends that enlightened government policies can prevent hunger; that adherence to the lifeboat or triage theories is an intellectual and moral "cop-out," and would reflect a fundamental and grievous change in the character of humanity.

Callahan, Daniel. "Doing Well by Doing Good - Garrett Hardin's 'Lifeboat Ethic.'" The Hastings Center Report (Institute of Society, Ethics, and the Life Sciences, 360 Broadway, Hastings-on-Hudson, New York 10706), vol. 4, no. 6 (December 1974). pp. 1-4.

A prominent ethicest argues against the "powerful, troubling and... immensely seductive" lifeboat theory of Garrett Hardin who, in metaphor, contends that comparatively wealthy occupants of well-stocked lifeboats (rich nations) should not risk the safely of all by taking in extra passengers (poor nations).

Hardin, Garrett. Exploring New Ethics for Survival: The Voyage of the Spaceship Beagle. New York: Viking Press, 1972. 273 pp. Hardcover. LC 78-196737. ISBN 670-30268-6.

Combination science fiction story and discussion of modern civilization; topics include basic ecological relationships, the dangers of DDT, the morality of abortion and the profit motive, historic population growth, and proposed solutions to the population "problem." Appendix contains "Tragedy of the Commons" essay, in which the author argues that individual reproductive decisions are to the detriment of society, and the solution resides in "mutual coercion, mutually agreed upon."

Hardin, Garrett. "Living on a Lifeboat." Bioscience, vol. 24, no. 10 (Oct. 1974). pp. 561-568 (Shorter version appears in Psychology Today, Sept. 1974, pp. 38, 40-43, 123-126).

Description of Hardin's "lifeboat" theory. Metaphorically, rich nations are viewed as well-stocked lifeboats, and poor nations as less stable crafts or as already having capsized in a stormy sea. The poor seek admission to the limited space available in the rich lifeboats. Hardin argues, in metaphor, against allowing the poor admission; he argues, in a more concrete sense, against a world food bank and for tight restrictions on United States immigration.

Howe, James W., and Sewell, John W. "Let's Sink the Lifeboat Ethics - An Alternative to 'Triage'." Worldview (P.O. Box 486, Farmingdale, New York 11735), Oct. 1975, pp. 13-18.

A rebuttal to Hardin's lifeboat ethic, and to the Paddock brothers triage theory. The authors disagree with three central claims of the crisis theorists and contend, in a more optimistic approach, that: (a) no nation fits the "can't be saved" triage category; (b) with more efficient agricultural techniques greater food production is possible, especially in developing areas; (c) rich nations do not control a separate lifeboat - rich and poor occupy the same lifeboat in an interdependent existence.

Paddock, William and Paul. Famine 1975! America's Decision - Who Will Survive? Boston: Little, Brown, and Co., 1967. 267 pp. Paper. $2.65.

1967 discussion argues that uncontrolled population growth has absorbed most increases in food production, that wide-scale starvation is inevitable. Advocates "triage" method of distributing remaining food - ship food only to those countries capable of "saving" themselves; minimize ultimate crisis by halting food shipments immediately to nations which are "too large." In 1976 this work was reissued with a new introduction, postscript, and title: Time of Famines - America and the World Food Crisis. 286 pp., paper, LC 75-35951, ISBN 0-316-68779-0.

Westoff, Leslie Aldridge. "Should We Pull Up the Gangplank? A Nation of Immigrants." New York Times Magazine, 16 Sept. 1973. 5 pp. (Letters to the editor appear in the 7 Oct. 1973 edition of the New York Times Magazine - available in many libraries on microfilm.)

"What we must ask is whether our national compassion for uniting families, the wish to offer a haven for refugees and the nostalgia for our melting-pot heritage justify" adding 400,000 legal, and between 400,000 and 1.2 million illegal, immigrants to our country each year. The author argues that a "substantial reduction" in United States immigration would go part way toward providing emotional and moral support to those who believe population growth should be stopped, and would be more in harmony with the current trends in declining growth in our own country.

4. Readers.

The Berelson, Pohlman, Callahan, and Marden and Hodgson books contain selections of readings on population that include most of the sentiments expressed in the POINTS OF VIEW section, and many others as well. Callahan's, and Marden and Hodgson's articles are addressed strictly toward the United States; Pohlman's collection is more numerous and diverse, although many readings are reprinted in part, subject to the editor's disgression. Berelson's sources relate to the family planning, developmental, and crisis schools of thought.

Berelson, Bernard. The Great Debate on Population Policy - An Instructive Entertainment. An Occasional Paper of The Population Council (245 Park Ave., New York City 10017), 1975. 32 pp. Paper. $2.00. ISBN 0-87834-050-5.

Three characters, "FamPlan," "DevDev," and "AcCrit" represent three main positions in a discussion of the importance of population in world affairs. Family planning - those convinced of a population "problem" who attempt to lower growth rates, primarily in developing countries, through provision of information and services directed at voluntary fertility control among interested couples. Development - those convinced that the best way to attack population growth is by socio-economic development; "the new international economic order." Critical academics - those with deep specialized knowledge - though not in demography - who range across disciplines and discuss eco-catastrophe, the population bomb, the lifeboat ethic, and triage.

The brief text is almost entirely comprised of actual excerpts from

representatives of the three positions within the following subject divisions: Population in the Context of Development, The Merit of Family Planning Programs, Strategies of Intervention and summary. Excellent bibliographic reference.

For a more detailed look at the extent and effectiveness of family planning programs, see the following two Population Council publications: (a) Studies in Family Planning, vol. 6, no. 8 (Aug. 1975), "Family Planning Programs: World Review 1974," by Walter B. Watson and Robert J. Lapham (senior editors); and (b) Studies in Family Planning, vol. 7, no. 1 (Jan. 1976), "The Record of Family Planning Programs," by Ronald Freedman and Bernard Berelson.

Callahan, Daniel (ed.). The American Population Debate. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1971. 375 pp. Paper. $2.50.

Balanced collection of scholarly and popular articles addressed to the questions "Does the United States have a population problem?" and "What is the solution to the problem?"

Marden, Parker G., and Hodgson, Dennis (eds.). Population, Environment, and the Quality of Life. New York: AMS Press, 1975. 328 pp. Hardcover (also available in paper). $15.00. LC 74-579. ISBN 0-404-10536-X.

Twenty-five selections examine the various environmental, ecological, and economic aspects of world population growth. They represent population crisis literature (and a disclaimer), the population vs. technology-lifestyle debate, and additional information on both population and the environment. A separate section presents the recommendations of the Commission or Population Growth and the American Future.

Pohlman, Edward (ed.). Population: A Clash of Prophets. New York: New American Library, Mentor Books, 1973. 492 pp. Paper. $1.95. LC 72-89995.

Readings survey the diversity of issues and opinions surrounding population study; chapter divisions include changes in population awareness from 1930-present, the significance of population growth for developing and developed nations, the relation of population to the environment, hunger, economic growth and national power, and future policies.

IV REPORTS ON BUCHAREST

International Planned Parenthood Federation (18-20 Lower Regent Street, London SWIY [illegible]). People. Vol. 1, No. 5, 1974. 52 pp. Paper.

Special issue of quarterly international magazine on The World Population Conference and The Population Tribune.

Mauldin, W. Parker, et al. "A Report on Bucharest, The World Population Conference and The Population Tribune," Studies in Family Planning, Vol. 5, No. 11, December, 1974 (The Population Council, Information Office, 245 Park Avenue, New York 10017). Paper. Single copies free.

Summary and assessment of the August, 1974 United Nations World Population Conference and Population Tribune in Bucharest, Romania; contains a comparison of the draft and the final World Population Plan of Action.

United Nations. Centre for Economic and Social Information. Development Forum. Geneva (Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10), Vol. 2, No. 7, Sept. 1974. Paper. Free.

Special issue of monthly international newspaper on The World Population Conference and The Population Tribune; a generally useful source of information on international development.

United Nations. Centre for Economic and Social Information. To Promote Human Welfare and Development, A Digest of the Basic Developments Prepared for The World Population Conference. New York (10017), 1974. Paper.

Contains summary of papers from four United Nations symposia: population and development; population, resources and the environment; population and the family; and population and human rights. Also included in the text of the draft of the World Population Plan of Action (for final draft see Action Taken at Bucharest).

United Nations. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The Population Debate: Dimensions and Perspectives - Papers of the World Population Conference - Volume 1. New York, 1975. 676 pp. Paper. $30.00. Sales no. E/F/S.75.XIII.4.

A collection of all the substantive documents that were prepared for the World Population Conference (Bucharest - August 1974), including the main conference documents and the background papers, as well as the documents and the reports of the four preliminary symposia (#1 - Population and Development - Cairo, 4-14 June 1973; #2 - Population and the Family - Honolulu, 6-15 August 1973; #3 - Population, Resources and the Environment - Stockholm, 26 Sept.-3 Oct. 1973; #4 - Population and Human Rights - Amsterdam, 21-29 January 1974). Also included is the text of the World Population Plan of Action adopted by the Conference.

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Any reactions, comments, suggestions, or requests for additional copies may be directed to the author at The Demographic Division, The Population Council, 245 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017.